

## When a Merchant

Comes to the conclusion that there is nothing he can advertise he ought to look about the store and see if that is really true. If by any system of reasoning he can persuade himself it is as good as he believes, then the next thing for him to do is to buy something that is worth advertising.

# The Sun

POLITICALLY, REPUBLICAN.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 4, 1913, at the Postoffice at Price, Utah, Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOLUME 2: NUMBER 15

EVERY FRIDAY

SEPTEMBER 8, 1916

## Advertising

Requires judgment and intelligence to make it profitable. Once you have started right you will find it comparatively easy to keep it going in the right way, providing you have the ground work of your plan sufficiently secure and also that you have the real spirit of success in your scheme.

## THE KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKETS

CATTLE RECEIPTS DROP TO LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH.

Light Run Caused By Uncertainty Late Last Week Regarding Threatened Railroad Strike—Eleven Cars of Cunningham Steers From Grand County Sell Around Seven Dollars.

The Sun Special Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—(Cattle receipts dropped to 2300 head today, which is less than one-fourth of a normal September Monday run here. The light run was caused by uncertainty late last week regarding the threatened railroad strike. The market was strong to fifteen cents higher than the close Friday. Receipts were largely from nearby points, the Panhandle contributing practically nothing. However, eleven cars of the Cunningham steers from Thompson (Utah) arrived, and sold straight to killers at \$7.00, 955 pounds average. A shipment of Idaho cattle here today contained rough steers at \$7.45, 1311 pounds, and some at \$6.40, 1440 pounds. The fall stocker and feeder demand promises to be very heavy here. In August 115,000 head of stockers and feeders were bought here and shipped to country points, as compared with 54,000 in August last year.

Sheep receipts were 2300 head, marked fifteen to twenty-five cents higher, following an up and down market last week. Top lambs brought \$18.50, as compared with top of \$18.50 in Chicago today and \$19.25 in Omaha. Six cars of Utah lambs brought the top, Mr. Morgan from Reber, 71 pounds average, with a 15 per cent sort to feeder buyers. Arizona lambs brought \$10.35 today. The demand for feeding stock is strong, lambs worth \$9.65 to \$10.10 recently, and New Mexico feeding yearlings today at \$7.55, sixty-six pounds average. Young breeding ewes sell up to \$8.00, good breeders at \$7.50 to \$8.50, feeders \$1.00 to \$4.50. Receipts promise to be light here this fall, not sufficient to meet the demand, which will mean a strong market right along.

hog receipts today were only 2100 head and prices were fifteen to twenty-five cents higher. Order buyers paid \$10.80 for best light weights, and \$10.75 for medium weights, while packers paid up to \$10.70. Bulk of all sales ranged from \$10.40 to \$10.70. Top in St. Joseph today was \$10.65, Omaha \$10.40. Receipts are running lighter than heretofore, and the situation remains strong for sellers.

## FIRE PREVENTION DAY

Proclamation By Governor Spry Will Be Issued.

For the last three or four years Gov. William Spry has issued a proclamation to the people of Utah for the holding of fire prevention day, which falls this year on October 9th. Governor Spry will issue another such proclamation this year, according to John James, state insurance commissioner, who is already strongly advocating the observance of the occasion. Fire prevention day is set aside by the governor to emphasize the necessity for care and precaution in the matters which lead to fires. As John James says, "It is a patent fact that fires are of frequent occurrence, and the causes of these fires as given in official reports plainly demonstrate that many of them arise through carelessness and are therefore preventable."

"If this is the case," says James, "every opportunity should be offered by the state to bring before the minds of the people the necessity for care and proper caution to stop the immense waste by fire."

"Many fires are started through carelessness in the use of lighted matches, cigars and cigarette stumps carelessly thrown aside." On fire prevention day special lectures are given in the public schools and special drills are held in the school buildings. The speeches of the day will be devoted to the prevention of fires through the proper sounding of fire alarms, elimination of rubbish and combustible materials from back yards, alleys and contiguous open spaces as to impede the progress of fire and prevent its spread to adjacent buildings.

AND THERE IS NO FOOD BLOCKADE HERE.



## PROPOSITION TO BRING WATER FROM COLTON WILL BE PUT UP TO COUNCIL

The plat of the Williams addition has been completed and was presented to the city council at Tuesday night's meeting. After the usual formalities are attended to the plat will no doubt be accepted and filed. This addition lies between the railroad right of way and the Powell addition and opens directly into Ninth street.

Morgan King, polltax collector, returned a list of twenty-four names as delinquent in polltax payments, and the same were turned over to the city attorney for collection.

Some half dozen residents of K street, between Fifth and Third, asked that the electric light service be extended to their properties. The matter was referred to the electric committee.

The request of Mrs. H. W. Millburn to construct wagon scales on Eighth street near the corner of Main was

referred to the street committee. The proposition did not meet with much favor from the council.

The controversy involving the recording of plats of the Potter addition has been adjusted, and this property is now snugly embraced within the city limits.

The council will make one more heroic effort to induce property owners to cut down the weeds and clean up. Everybody take notice and beat the council to it.

Mayor Horsley stated that in the near future a proposition to bring two twelve-inch water pipe lines down from Colton would be submitted to the council. Helper, Castle Gate, Kallworth and Price are expected to co-operate in the matter. The engineering work is about completed and estimates of the cost are being prepared.

San City Southern; Kansas City Terminal, and Missouri and North Arkansas.

Railway officials here said they did not believe any Eastern railroads were negotiating with the shopmen at this time.

## DENVER AND RIO GRANDE EMPLOYEES ARE AFFECTED

The Denver and Rio Grande shopmen have made a request of the head offices of the company in Denver for an increase of five cents an hour and an eight-hour day. The Denver and Rio Grande association, which is the name of the shopmen's organization, secured an increase for the road a short time ago of one cent an hour. At that time a strike was threatened by the machinists and shopmen, but the Colorado railroad commission intervened and caused the matters in dispute between the shopmen and the railroads to be arbitrated. The negotiations in Chicago will probably extend over a period of weeks, and it is thought no strike vote will be ordered on September 31st, as was originally planned by the shopmen.

At a meeting of the Price Concert band held last night a new business organization was effected with A. Hargreaves as leader and director; L. E. Whitmore, manager, and E. M. Sumner, advisory manager. These three will be in active charge of all business affairs of the band. L. A. Lauber was retained as secretary and treasurer.

## HAS LITTLE TO SAY

Denver and Rio Grande's Chief Engineer in the City.

J. G. Gwynn, chief engineer of the Denver and Rio Grande, came in from the west last Sunday evening and was a guest at the Tavern during his stay here this week. An examination of the track over Soldier Summit shows roadbed and rails and ties in excellent condition.

Mr. Gwynn is one of the important witnesses in the Ketchum litigation at Castle Gate against the Utah Fuel company. Denver and Rio Grande railroad and Pleasant Valley Coal company now being threshed out before Judge Albert H. Christensen at Price.

Asked as to the new railroad lines out of Price to the south and from the west to the reservation country, the gentleman was non-committal. "I am employed only to survey," said he. "The folks back in New York raise the money."

The Sun acknowledges a call from Mr. Gwynn.

## AN OLD TIMER HERE

Visits Price After An Absence of About Twenty-Five Years.

T. C. Miles of Phoenix, Ariz., is here this week visiting with his sons, R. C. Edward and Francis. The boys had not seen their father for something like sixteen years, and when he dropped in to the Miles memorial parlors last Saturday evening, "believe me," it was some surprise.

The elder Miles established the first mail route in the Vernal country and into Emery county some twenty-five years ago. In these days they cut across the townships from the old depot to the north about where The Sun building and the two banks now stand.

Since arriving a considerable portion of Mr. Miles' time has been spent in visiting with old timers and talking about the early days in Price. Mr. Miles at one time conducted the Magnet school in the building that stood about where Mrs. J. H. James' home now is.

There have been many changes locally in Price since Mr. Miles was last here.

## SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS.

Shortage of teachers in both church and state schools is reported. According to Rupt. H. H. Cummings, the shortage is caused by teachers breaking contracts signed in the early spring for offers of more tempting salaries. The church school superintendent believes that higher salaries throughout the profession would remedy such a condition and prevent the usual fall panic of teachers. It is expected that all positions, however, will be filled by the opening of the fall sessions.

## DRAWS BIG CROWDS IN EASTERN STATES

Hughes Proclaims Wilson Settlement of Threatened Railroad Strike Paramount Issue of Campaign—Opposes Adamson Bill.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7.—Charles E. Hughes today proclaimed the Wilson settlement of the threatened railroad strike the paramount issue of the campaign. In an impassioned speech at York Harbor he staked his chances for the presidency upon his opposition to the Adamson bill, by which the president averted the industrial crisis.

"I deplore the extreme," said the republican candidate, addressing an audience of two thousand persons in the opera house at Portsmouth, N. H., "the fact that in recent days that principle (of arbitration) has been surrendered and I say to you, fellow citizens, that transcending every other issue in the campaign is the issue that has just presented itself as to whether the government—the executive and congress—shall yield to pressure and legislate before that honest investigation which justice requires."

And then, following this declaration with an elaboration of his argument against the Wilson measure in his succeeding address at York Harbor, Mr. Hughes said:

"There is one thing, however, which we must always maintain, and that is that there shall be no action on the part of our elected representatives—no action whatever taken under pressure and under dictation—before we know what the facts are and what justice requires."

## WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT.

"I would rather stand with that principle and be defeated than yield one jot or tittle of it to get into office."

Good crowds everywhere welcomed the candidate in the three states—Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine—in which he spoke today. Hughes, still traveling under the impetus of his Nashville speech, in which he first struck out at the president's strike policy, is now throwing all the fire and force and power of his being into the campaign.

As though impelled by a spirit of desperation, he has thrown off the supreme court doctrinaire manner and is pounding home his arguments in true campaign fashion. He has seized upon the Adamson bill as the most effective appeal from the republican viewpoint that the party has in sight.

## CARRIES CROWDS WITH HIM.

He is beginning to carry his crowds with him. At Beverly, Mass., this morning he opened the New England campaign with a savage attack upon the eight-hour bill. The crowd, made up in part of employees from the United Shoe Machinery company, accorded him liberal applause. He was carried on thence to Hampton Beach, where he drove home an elaboration of the Beverly address. Next, in the opera house at Portsmouth, N. H., he added fuel to the fires of his oratory, and as a climax he staked his chance of winning on his denunciation of the measure in his speech at York Harbor.

At York Harbor, too, the applause with which he was greeted all through the day reached its height. Three thousand people cheered for three minutes the Hughes "appeal to reason" at that point.

Tonight he addressed in Portland what is described as one of the biggest political audiences ever assembled in the city. The crowd was cordial, but at no time did it reach the height of enthusiasm which the audiences at Hampton Beach and York Harbor displayed during the day.

## SPEECH OF RAYMOND ROBINS.

Before the nominee spoke, Raymond Robins addressed the crowd: "I have no apologies to make for having been a democrat or a progressive," he said. "One reason why I am no longer a democrat and do not intend to go back to the democratic party is because I know the democratic party too well. The economic and social issues which confront the country cannot be entrusted to a party that is under Southern control. There are good men and women in the South, but Southern life has not kept step with our Western and Northern life."

Hughes tomorrow will speak at Lewiston and the politicians are awaiting the test of the crowds in the place where Roosevelt spoke a week ago.

## DAVID STARR JORDAN SAYS PRESIDENT WILSON WILL MAKE MOVE FOR PEACE

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Sept. 7.—That definite plans were outlined at recent conferences between President Wilson and peace advocates for bringing about peace in Europe was the declaration made today by Chancellor David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, who has just returned from Washington.

According to Dr. Jordan, the conference agreed that any one of three plans would be feasible:

First—A congress of executives of neutral nations might take the lead in bringing the belligerents of Europe together.

Second—Congress might appoint representatives to meet with representatives of other neutral congresses to act.

Third—The United States might act independently.